WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1854. To JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EMQ :-

Dear Sir-Won't you open your eyes when you see my familiar fist, and the name of the place where I dote this letter. "What have I been doing with myself this long while?" You may very reasonably sak that question, and it is only right that I should answer it; but I don's want you to publish this latter.

letter.

Insy this to begin with; and then I'll tell you why. The fact is, I have got so jumbled up in my misd, on account of my half-secret, half-diplomatic, and three-fourths independent sort of position with our government, that I don't exactly know what I may honorably communicate to you to publish in your extraordinary paper. The last time I wrote you was just before I left the United States. I dare now you wondered what the dama had become of my yen wendered what the druce had become of me. I gave in. Marcy "fetched" me. I had to leave. It was no use stopping in Washington; and I mit and went home to New Hampshire to practise west and went beme to New Hampshire to practize hew again in Green Valley. You may think hard of me that I didn't stop and see you when I passed through New York; but I was so ent up and disguisted at the way things had gone in the capital that I didn't want to see nobody except home, and the wife and child. Do you believe it, Mr. Bennett, that that mean, uncertain chief, Frank Pierce, sent me six letters, within a new thome? week after I got home? I showed 'em all to my the, and she advised me to have nothing more to and never replied to one of his documents. In one of Frank's letters he was characteristic—says he "Sam, I've got trouble enough in New Hampshire."
Bean't talk to the neighbors." Blame his picture.
The neighbors had got wind of my letters, which you published, and they at me about 'em and Frank has I kept shady, and "mum" was the word. Wasm't it very curious how true some of the prophe-cies I made in those letters came? Everything that I sold Frank Pierce would take place has taken place. Well, never mind that new. They say if a chap takes a fancy to steal once he will always be a third; and somehow or other, my career at Washington and associating with Frank Pierce and his wowd, gave me a sort of hankering after public se, and at last I got tired of being at home; and then a letter came from Marcy; wanted me to return to Washington slap bang, right off. I went Tast did me up, Marcy coaxed around me. Frank get me up at the White House, and the' I'm half If ashamed to let the cat out of the bag and own right up, yet I was poer, and so I agreed, honor hright, not to write you any more letters as long as the agreement stooj. To be bearer of despatch-es—38 per day—\$500 down, and travelling expenses paid; and I was sent out nominally as bearer of despatches, but really to watch Dudley Mann and to keep an eye on Soulé, Mason and Dan. Sickles. I had a lofty time while I was abroad, and have

be material for a dozen letters if I liked to write them. But, to go up to the top notch at once, I was as thick as two in a bed with Louis Napoleon, the French Emveror. In fact, he didn't want me to heave when I did. Leaving France and its Emperor to shift for themselves at present, I must mention to you that I have had a variety of things to do con-messed with the adm nistration. Not alone was I to atch Dudley Mann, but also Mr. Mason. I carried letter to but one person. It was Mr. Mason. The letter was written and signed by Frank Pierce. He told the minister who I was. To Mr. Mason I deliwared my despatches immediately on my arrival in Paris. I found him a very agreeable sort of a joker. He is one of those men that takes the world easy. Short, fat, and extremely good natured. Said he to me, after he had read the President's letter: "So so you are Sam Green, the man wot nominated Frank Pierce."

"Yes, sir," said I.

"Sam," said he, " you won't like living in Paris, sless you come and live with me; I shall be very glad to have you take up your quarters, while you are here, if you can live as I do. I live very plain myself, but I like to see on my table all the good things that are around. Your pay will go on, for at any mement I may have to send you off."

I sgreed instantly. Stopping with Mason accorded with my instructions from Mr. Marcy. I could tell

you some very curious transactions that I was a winess to; but I reserve them for a future letter, when I shall have completely shaken off my diploatic barness. It fits me so tight now, that I can-

I left Europe quite unexpectedly. I had been to Ostend, and on my return Mr. Mason requested in fast, ordered—me to take despatches home. I made a full report of the Ostend meeting, which, by the way, I gave, on my arrival, to Frank Pierce, who said he wanted to communicate it to Congress. He fibbed, and cidn't do it, and I will send the report to you on my own hook. I went from France to England; spent one night

in London, and went with Dan Sickles to the Coal Hele-a place kept by a friend of his. I left Liverpool by a Cunard steamer for Boston. Nothing remarkable occurred on the voyage, but on my ar rival something did turn up. I have a slight ac-

rival something did turn up. I have a slight acquisitance in Boston; but when I got ashore, I found hundreds—are, thousands—who knew me, and they all asked me, "Have you seen Sam today?"

"What Sam?" said I.

"Sam Green," was the reply.

"Well, as I am that petriotic, happy individual, I seeken I have seen nim."

At this they opened their eyes, and took me in their arms, and respectful thousands essorted me to my lodgings at the American House.

"Sam," said an old white head, that looked as wenerable as the head of one of those tea tossers in 1774 might have looked, "Sam, you have more freeds in Boston than you can shake a stick at, and Massachusetts is running over with them. Sam, you will be in the White House in less than two years." All this bas puzzied me exceedingly. I am itsing—I feel it; but I staid only one day in Boston, and then hurried on to Washington. Old Marsy received my first visit. I was alone with him an hour. He catechized me a wfolly:—

"Tell me about Soule—all about him."

I did.

"What is Mason doing?—what dress does he

wear?"
I told him.
"And that wall-eyed Pennsylvanian, does he wear
black clothes?"
I gave him all the particulars.
"Bid you see Owen—Rob McOwen?—how does
he dress?"
I told him.
"What! wear Scotch plaid and a kilt?" asked

Marcy.

"Of course; he wears his national costume."

"And Jersey Dutch Vroom, what of him?"

"Pepper and salt pants, as I am a sinner, Gov

"Paddy O'Sullivan, did you meet him in you He dresses in pure white, and wears a white

"He dresses in pure white, and wears a white hat."

"Did you meet Tom Seymour?"

"What, our ambassador at Russia? Oh, yes, to be sure I did, he has not been to St. Petersturg yet, but he dresses showy. His pasts are made of mink skins, and his dress coat is a black bear skin."

"You have said enough; I don't want to hear any more," said Marcy.

"I saw Jim Bennett. Don't you want to hear something about him, Mr. Seuretary?"

"No, d—m him, I've heard enough of him for the heat twenty years. Reserve that information for Forney. I dere say he will be gind to get nows." And the Secretary went off in a huff. I walked ont into the hall, shook hands with my friends, the messengers, and then went over to see the President. He saw me at once, and I actually though the was going to cat me. After his joy had somewhat enbeided, he remarked: "Sam, you are a great fellow; looking well, though, upon my word of honor. How have you exjoyed yourself shroat?"

I replied, favorably, and asked him how he felt. "Good, Sam. I am well enough to be about; the Presidency has not quite killed me. Why, Sam, you have got to be a great man. It is talked about exicasively, that Sam, 'the man wort no minsted Frank Pierce,' is, in turn, to be nominated as my successor."

"Well, Mr. President, I can't help my destiny:

"Well, Mr. President, I can't help my destiny; what is to be will be."
"Right, Sam, Gospel truth; but I want you to premise me now one taing, Sam. Will you?"
I leaked at the President. I saw he was in earnest. A tear stood is his eye; and I replied, "What is it?"

"Of course, as you will owe your elevation to the Know Nothing party, you will be expected to remove all imeigners from office. Remove them all, and be hanged to them, except two or three."

"Two foreigners?"

"No, Sam, not foreigners. They are two friends that I love and wish to see retnized."

"One is Forney—for I shall give him a good show before I go out—and the other is the Rev. M. Noble; the third is Capt. Rynders. Promise me, Bam. That's a good lenow."

"I suppose you will appoint Col. Forney Minister to Constantinople; but what office does Mr. Noble hold?"

"He is a chaplain in the navy at present station.

Bam. They's a good reliow."

"I suppess you will appoint Col. Forney Minister to Coustantinople; but what office does Mr. Noble held?"

"He is a chaplain in the navy, at present stationed at the Navy Yard. He is a very godly, simple, pure minded man, and I don't want the cause of Christ to suffer in bim."

"It shan't. Rest easy. He shall be retained as chaplain, although I suppose I am not obliged to retain him in Washington, if I am elected."

"Ob, no, not at all, Sam; on the centrary, you would oblige me by transferring him to Portsmouth, New Hampshere, when I go out of office. But here comes Forrey."

"Jack how are you?"

"Pretty well, Sam; I am glad to see you back," said Forney. "How did you leave all the folks on the other side?"

"Ob, you mean your Franch friend Soulé, Masson, Belmont, Elckies, Owen, Seymour, and the rest of the dipicmatic crowd. They are moving. I've seen Marcy, Forney, and offered to tell him so me news of Mr. Bennett; but be wouldn't hear It, and said I might reserve it for you."

"Good of the old mad cat, wann't it? What was Bennett doing?"

"Well, he was laying off in clover when I tast saw him. He lives in a beautiful cottage on the banks of the Sleine, at Bellevue. He has a large garden, illed with flowers and fruit trees. Directly opposite to him lives Louis Napoleon at St. Cleud; and cally a short distance is Jerome Bonsparte, at the chatzau of Mendon. They visit cach other. I met Louis Napoleon at Mr. Bennett's place one day. They chat over the matters of both the Old and New World, as two Napoleons should do—the one of the press, and the other the Napoleon of slence."

"What does he do with 'himself so long away from his paper?"

"Sometimes he saunters about with his two fine boys, playing tuter to them. Early in the morning I have found him smoking his segar realing old Benton's book; but most of his leisure time he spends in reading a book about the early history of Christianity, and in tracing out its bearings, and making comparisons of the effect that it has upon the polit

ECRET JOIRNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AME RICAN DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE HELD AT OSTEND, KEFT FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND FORWARDED TO HIM AT WASHINGTON, HIS CAPI-

MEMORANDUM.

The American Ambassadors, Charge d'Affaires, Acc., arrived mostly on Tuesday. They stopped at the hotel on upied for the time by Mr. Soule. Most of them had met at the table d'hote, and many informal conversations took place. I was introduced in the parlor of Mr. Mason, our Ambassador to France, to the following ramed gentlemen:—
Hot. James Buchanan, Minister to England from U. S. A.

"John Y. Mason, "France ""
Thomas Seymour "Russia ""
Peter Boulé "Spain ""
A. Belmont, Charge d'Affaires to Holland ""
A. Belmont, Charge d'Affaires to Holland ""
Sobret Dale Owen "Prussia ""
A. Belmont, Charge d'Affaires to Holland ""
Several consuls, agents, bearers of despatches, &c., to fill up chinks, were present.

Wednesday night was arranged for the first sitting of the Convention. With Mr. Soulé I had a slight acquaintance. I had met him at the residence of Frank Pierce in Concord, previous to Frank being elected President, and was aware that before Mr. Soulé commenced stumping and making speeches for Frank, the latter had promised to appoint Soulé a minister abroad or give him a seat in the Cabinet in case of his being elected President. Mr. Soulé a minister abroad or give him a seat in the Cabinet in case of his being elected President. Mr. Soulé a minister abroad or give him a seat in the Cabinet in case of his being elected President. Mr. Soulé a minister abroad or give him a seat in the Cabinet in case of his being elected President. Mr. Soulé a minister abroad or give him a seat in the Cabinet in case of his being elected President. Mr. Soulé a minister abroad or give him a seat in the Cabinet in case of his being elected President. Mr. Soulé a minister abroad or give him a seat in the Cabinet in case of his being elected President. Mr. Soulé a minister abroad or give him a seat in the Cabinet in case of his being elected president. Mr. Soulé was not satisfied with a verbal promise, and made I, for it had not the complete of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the conditi

was an out-and-outer. Mr. Mason wore the full dress uniform of a captain of the navy, except he had upon his shoulders large red epaniettes, a sort of red republican errangement. Mr. Soulé has been abused about his dress, and yet his was the most American of them all, for it was in every particular of the richest black velvet, and cut precisely like the dress in which General Washington, when he was President, used to receive visitors, after their having been duly presented by his Secretary of State, Mr. Jefferson. Old Peter Vroom was dressed in the Duton costome of the seventeents century, with buttons on his coat as large as delft senters. Owen wore Scotch plaid, with leggins, and a high land tartan over his shoulders. But the most superb costume was that of Brimont. His coat actually blazed with diamonds, and was covered with crosses and orders. His socretary, Wm. S. Campbell, the United States Consul at Enterdam, whom he uses on special occasions, told me the secret. It seems that a Russian Prince, Hightupstainshighskye, got hard up at the Hague and left his coat in pledge with Mr. Belmont for a loan of 40,000 robies. As he did not return the lan within a year, of course Mr. Belmont regarded the loan as forfetted, and wore it as his own - Russian, Prussian, and Austrian orders and diamond decorations included. But again I am forgetting my own dugnity as secretary to the diplomate, and imagining myself the correspondent of the celebrated Onevalier Scott, of New York, and his Journal du Tuitors. At about 7 o'clock the convention met and I will resume the record.

Mr. Mason moved that Mr. Buchanan be the Chairman. It was seconded by Robart Dale Owen and carried.

Mr. Soulé hen moved that S. Green act as Secretary to the done had not seen as instructed to produce pen, ink, and foolscap paper—which he did. Mr. Buchanan then spoke as follows:—"Gentlemen from America, and my diplomatic colingues in Europe.—Thanking you for the very distinguished honor which you have done to myself, individually, and to my native S

that distinguished American who so wisely presides over the present?—

Mr. Soule here rose, with an interruption—"I beg the distinguished Mr. Buchanan pardon; but, in reference to the President, there are various opinious in this convention, and, as I am rather frank, I beg to say that, as I think Pierce a most consummate are, that the excellent and admirable Chairman should state facts, and not amuse us with imaginations."

Mr. Boodenan resumed bis address—"I trust my colleague will excuse my not coming to the point. The fact is Mr. Pierce is not exactly the man I took him for, and I honeatly believe that man Marcy uses him—makes a tool of him."

conteague will excuse my not coming to the point. The fact is Mr. Pierce is not exactly the man I took him for, and I honeatly believe that man Marcy uses him—makes a tool of him."

Mr. O'sulliven rose, and, after rubbing his gold spectacles with his perfumed handkerchief, replace of the urish ambassador to Pertugal, commenced in that rich silvery brogue (which it is impossible to put on paper.) "Och, by the Powers of St. Pathrick, and would it be all the same to yer honor if ye just let me frend Marcy alone intirely. He desarves good traitement from all uv us. Sure, and airt it a sin, a sheme, to abuse the man who made all of us. He is a grate man, Mister Marcy."

Mr. Bucharan—(turning red in the face)—Will the inflammable geatleman, who is not quite A merican in his language, permit—

O'Sullivan—Yer nobody, Jammy Bucharan. I am as good an American as the best of ye.

Here Belmont arcsc—Mein Hein Bucharan wollen sic al-hit.

Seymour—Oh, come, come, gentlemen, this wont do. I guess I'm about the only live Yankee in this crowd, excepting our feeretary, Sam Green; but for goodness aske let us talk English. Here is Mr. Mason, of Swedish Virginia growth. Our friend Vrom is low Datch, and Buchanan is the only

Mason, of Swedish Virginia growth. Our friend Vicem is low Datch, and Buchanan is the only Bigh Dutchman here, except Belmont, and be is Jew Dutch. Owen is Scotch, Scale is French.

That's blessed! You are all a damved pack of foreign adventurers. So keep the peace, and lot's alk about what we came here for, if any body hows what that is.

Here all hands stood up, and for a few moments one would have thought Babel had broke locas. Ose jabbered Scotch, one Irish, another Fremen, and another Dutch. At least Belmont's voice rose loudest. "Really, Shantelmen, was ist all de fush? labent we alles goot frems? Was is Dutch or Irish, we ish goot Americans. Let us prosheed ind de bisbness what we comes here to do. Who knows any ding about em?"

Here Soule got a hearing. "Messicurs, c'est une affair tree importante vers much difficult pour comprend. I have had une grande trouble, what you call embar assement, in Spain. De dam countrie have habbe une grand rebeillon. I have petite difficulte avec une scoundrel, une poltreon, une Monsieur Targot, and by dam I shoot him avec de petite, and I wing him. Dam Maister Louis Napoleon grand nose. J'al fine pour is present, vous verrez. We have our war, sacre dam—vive le guerre."

Mr. Mason had the floor, and announced Buchanen.

Gentlemen, said Mr. Mason, I wish to announced.

guerre."

Mr. Mason had the floor, and announced Buchanen.

Gentlemen, said Mr. Mason, I wish to announce that cur worthy American Minister at the court of the Netherlance has ordered a supper of oysters tonight that will be a rich treat. They came direct, and quite recently, from England. I know what Virginia can produce in the way of oysters, and though I am to'd that these Eeglish oysters are far inferior, and have a strong coppery taste, yet I really should like to have a shy at them. I don't think we have much more to do. Champagne is amply provided, and oysters are oysters any where. I more an immediate adjourn mat.

Mr. Buchanan—It is moved that we adjourn to the cysters and champagne. What hour are the oysters ordered, Mr. Belmont?

Mr. Belmont—Ioh kann nicht venstand.

Mr. Mason—Half-past 10 the gentleman says. It's near that now, I think.

Mr. Owen—Gentlemen, I am very well prepared to second that motion, but I will first say that I came here for business purposes. Still, if ye have anything guid to ate, I winnow refuse.

Mr. Se; mour—Ot course, we all know you are an out and out socialist and a regular Fanny Wrighter Propel again.

Mr. Owen—Really, the mon frae Russia haslightly misunderstood my meaning; but nae matter. As our business is nearly completed, I think it our duty to addess a letter to our ain government, informing it o' the conclusion to which we hae arrived. We owe it to the administration that appointed us, and, thinking that persays such a document might be needed, I hae already prepared one.

Mr. Mason—Capital; just the thing we want; read it, old Scotland.

"Read, read, read," from all the members.

Mr. Owen then read as follows:—

To the Prespects Size—The American diplomats residing in various arris, of Europa have just facthery.

Mr. Owen then read as follows:—
To the President of the United States:—
Respected Suss—The American diplomats residing in various parts of Europe have just finished a conference upon the affairs of the world in general, a d the planet earth in particular. After a most profound and lengthy examination of all the matters therein contained, we have come to the decided conclusion, that though the world is said to be round, the earth apparently is fint. So far as Spain is concerned, and for that matter France, England, and all other powers in Europe, they are in a terrible transition state, and if let alone, will make a muck of their affairs; but that at present, situated as we are, it is best for America to keep the peace, unless she can get a piece of Spain, called Cuba; in which case this Congress say to you decidedly, (as the Precident to whom the destunies of the New World are intrusted), "Go in and win!"

Octend, Oct. 12, 1854.

OSTEND, Oct. 12, 1854.

Oct. 12, 1864.

After reading the document, each member signed his name, and it was placed up in the journal.

Mr. Buchanan then made a very pertinent address, and concluded by recommending that a special messenger be despatched from Paris with the proceedings. The motion was seconded by Mr. Mason, who announced that S. Green should carry the document. The conference then adjourced to the supper table, and some of the members got so poisoned by British oysters, that they were carled insensible to bed. Sculé, O'Sullivan, and one or two more, went out into the fresh air, and were taken up by the genselements for screaning, "Oh, we won't go home till morning!" The result was, they didn't go home till wery late in the morning, after they were liberated from the Ostend lock-up. The next day afterwards, the members left for their respective posts, and to resume the ordinary functions of their offices.

A true copy of the journal.

Sam Green.

Affairs in Venezuela.

CALACCAS, Nov. 10, 1854.
The Cholera in Venezuela and in the Island of Marguerita—Pardon to those Engaged in the late Outbreak.
We are in peace for the moment; but that dreadful

scourge to mankind, the cholera, for the first time, has been introduced into Venezuela, by vessels from the island of Trinidad. As yet it has been confined to the castern cantons of the province of Gumana, but it gradually approaches from canton to canton. The cholera was in like manner introduced into the island of Marguerita, the healthiest place on earth. Doctors and medicipe are unknown in that island, which contained only twenty-one thousand inhabitants. From the last accounts one thousand five hundred and nine had died in a little over a month.

The precident has issued a decree pardoning those en-gaged in the late revelt, with the following reservations.

viz. —1. The perpetrators of any helicous crime. The chiefs and officers who, while in the employment the government, rose in arms; and 3d, the leaders of t movement.

No farther news at present.

D.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

BROADWAY THEATRE .- Mlie. Zoe will take her enefit this evening, which will also be the last of her appearance. The farce of "Authory and Cleepatra," and the splendid Shakspercan spectacie of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be performed. Mile. Zoe will execute several new and charming cances, assisted by the second-lished dancer Mone, Wiethoff and Miss Adelaide Price. The Pyne and Harrisor English opera troupe will open on Mon-day in "Fra Diavoh."

Bowers Theatre.—The equestrian trupe will appear for the lest time this evering. This after monthere will be a grand performant by the members of the circus company, and Muse. Margaretta Olinza will make her secension on the tight rope. In the evening, in addition to the same entertainment as above, the two fine pieces of "The Lonely Man of the Ocean" and "The Guardian Angel" will be enacted.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. The charming cantatrice Mile Niblo's Garden.—The charming cancarrice Mile. Nau, sings the part of Amina to night, in Belliai's favorite opera of "La Sonnambuls." with Mr. St. Albyn as Elvino, Mr. Irving as the Count and Miss Brienti as Liza. Balfe's beautiful opera of "The Bohrman Gir!" is in rehearsal, and will shortly be producted in splendid style. Mile. Nau should be beard by all lovers of music in her splendid role of Amina.

beard by all lovers of music in her splendid role of Amina.

BUETON'S THEATRE.—The two pieces which are attracting crowded houses every night, namely, "Apollo in New York," and "The Upper Ten and the Lower Twenty," are announced again for this evening.—Burton, Jordan, Merchant, Andrews, Miss Reymond, Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Hough in the principal characters of the "Upper Ien;" and in the new piece called "Apollo in New York," Mr. Enrich, Mrs. McCarthy, Miss Kate Saxon, Mr. Jordan and Mrs. Hough, in the principal parts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Last evening's programme is announced again for to hight. Mr. Lester's fine comedy of "Two to One," the new and original comedy of "A Gentleman from Ireland," and the sun cessful farce of "The Antiul Dedger," are the pieces to be performed. A variety of attractive rovelties are in active preparation for the celebration of the spiproaching heliday season.

Metropolitian Theatre.—The English tragedian, Mr. James Anderson, assisted by the favorite American actor. Mr. E. Eddy will personate the electron.

METROPOLITAN TREATRE—The English tragedian, Mr. James Anderson, assisted by the favorite American actor, Mr. E. Eddy, will dersonate the charater of "Schamyl" again this evening, in the play of that name. The scenery, which is entirely new, is painted by the celebrased artist, Sig. Bondet, and the machinery, properties, banners, appointments and costumes are all from the best sources. No doubt this piece will have a very successful un.

American Museum—The dramatic entertainments given at this establishment are much improved; they have now a very good company. Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. C. W. Clark, and Mr. Hattaway appear in the drama of "Luke the Laborer." The amusements clore with the fare of the "Dead Shot."

Wood's Minetarle.—The first and second parts of

Wood's MINSTRELS .- The first and second parts of

the entertainments consist of negro melodies and instrumental performances, and the "Virginny Cu-pids" conclude all.

BUCKLEY'S SEPENADERS.—Old favorite melodies, dancing and singing, and instromental pieces, together with the musical fairy extravaganza of "Bearty and the Beast," for this evening.

Wood's Varieties.—The engagements of Signor Felix Carlo and son, and of Mr. Harrison, add much to the amusements of this house. The entertainments are of a light and plensing character.

The stream of W. Chambers, including Miss Rep.

The troupe of W. Chambers, including Miss Ben-Let, have left for Key West, Nassau, N. P., &c. PROTECTION ON THE PLAINS.—The citizens of In-dependence, Mo., held a meeting on the 9th instant to memorialize Congress on the subject of affording

passing over the Plains. The necessity of the go-versment doing semething in the matter has been doing felt, but the representations have availed no-things. The loss of the United States mill, let alone the lives, may open the eyes of the authorities at Washington.

Amusing Corporation Intelligence.

PLACE ON CONTRACTS—GREAT REDUCTION IN THE FRICK OF STATIONERY!!!

TO THE EDITION OF STATIONERY!!!

TO THE EDITION OF THE NEW YORK HEALD.

We have had an exposition of "Flagg on contracts" in the case of Reynolds, where, after long and vexatious lawsuits, the Comptroller has ficelly effected a settlement, whereby the city is fikely to have the streets encumbered during the next unmer with putrefying dead animals, and flooded with batchers refuse, spilled as it is carried by careless hoys in ricketty cauts to be damped into the rivers. Mr. Flagg first refused to pay, because he alleged the centract to have been illegally made, and had not been fully performed—a plea equal to that of the old women whe "never had the kettle, or if she had, it was broken when she got it." Notwithstanding the decision of several judges—of the action of all the city authorities in sustaining the contractor, Mr. Flagg has finally, amid the crash of banks and defalcation of bank officers, succeeded, we might say, in starving the contractor into yielding up his contract, agreeing to pay Mr. Rey-

yielding up his contract, agreeing to pay Mr. Rey-nolds for the work done to the first of November. We do not know by what authority Mr. Fings can pay on a contract illegally made; but as so much has been said of the evident fraud of this contract, would it not be well to examine some of the contracts made since Mr. Flagg was cast, by the turbid waters of political revolution, into the Comptroller's effice? Elected at the same time with Precident Pierce, the management of Flagg in municipal affairs is about equal to that of the general administration of the spells Cabinet. At first Mr. Flagg was looked upon as a "reformer," then as an "egotist;" next we will let the exposition of the "stationery contract determine. The Comptroller is excessively fond of discipance extraordinary frauds," to furnish his abelition and Fourierite organs with "startling discipances" and robberies perpetrated by every official in the city government excepting always and only, the immaculate Flagg—Flagg, who has all his lifetime been a politician of the old "Albany Regency" stamp. This reminds us to enquire for our old friends Swartwout, Price, Hoyt, Butler and others. Weere are they? We had almost forgotten them; but the horrid dem ralization of the times demands a renewal of "stated preaching;" and where, oh, where can we find our Sudy Bill preaches? You Buren, we know, is at Rome, paying court to his Holiness the Pope; and Marco is in Washington, trying to retain his seat, and Flagg in the Comptroller's office, managing the financial affairs of this great city; but where is Swartweut?

But what has all this to do with the "Stationery the contracts made since Mr. Flagg was cast, by

the financial affairs of this great city; but where is Swartwent?

But what has all this to do with the "Stationery Centract?" Nothing. We didn't say it had; but we will talk of that row.

On the 4th day of August, 1853, an advertisement was published for proposals for stationery for the "Common Council, Board of Enjervisors, the Board of Health, and the departments, bireaux, and offices of the Corporation;" and after receiving the proposals, Mr. Flagg completed a contract with a firm of this city to continue for one year from the lat of September, 1863; and a startling fraud has been announced, or in other words it is intimated that every one connected with the city government has been in collusion with the contractor to plander the treasury, because every article on the board has not been—furnished at "only one cont"—"enly one cent ench."

The proposal embraces ninety six enumerated
articles, and the contractor proposed to furnish them at prices as follows:—
BOOKS, Cents.
Memorandum bocks, leather booksper dozen 1 One quire blank books, foolscap
Two " " " " " " " 1
Two " ! " ! " ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
Record of Naturalization, books " 1
Declaration of Intention, books 1
Judment books, per sample " 1
Registers for Commissioners of Jurors
Blank books, as per sampleper dozen 1
Index books each 1
Engrossing books.
Martin Series
Minute books " 1
Assessors' field booksper dozen 1
" returns 1
Receivers' books
Fee book, Superior Court, full Russiaeach 1
Locket books, County Clerk's office " 1
Cartmen's Register, Mayor's office
Register of births, City Inspector's office " 1
" marriages, " " 1
Contract books, Street Commissioner's office,
Contract books, Street Commissioner's office,
printed pages, bound in calf
Warrant books, for Auditor, 333 in each book " 1
Complaint books, for Corporation Attorney 1
Books for magistrates' minutes, for Police Jus-
tices' courts 6 1
Books, index for equity suits, for County Clerk's
office " 1
Books for seavengers' reports, City Inspector " 1

Flor falls port plair

	to the local branch free contract to the contract bet	T. 4249 £13		116
	to is ruled	4.6		01
	Foolseap paper, plain	41		OI
	" " ruled	44	42	00
	Letter paper, plain	61		01
a	" " ruled	41	\$1	50
e	Legrossing paper, ruled to pattern	**	•	01
а	Envelope paper	44		61
-31	liketting paper	**		01
3	Note paper, plain white	46		01
а	ruled white			OL
	" goit edged	66		in
2	ENVELOPES.			Mil
M	ENVELOPES.	SPECIAL	1/27	Will
檲	Note sizeper	100	J.	00
週	Letter	13		01
30	Official	**		91
	PRNS.			
쩅	Steel pens-Gillett's "Magnam Bonum" per	gross		61
鹺	417	44	2	500
9	" Ferry's exten fine	44		00
SE.	Eox pens (steel)-Levy's "Commercial" pe	r box		01
35	Phinens' "Im'n quill'	44	2	00
20	if Gillott's "Engle"	14		61
33	Hert's "Commercial"	41	2	50
32	" Leon's	44		67
32	" " Corporation"	66		Of.
а	INK.			
3	Ink, blackper	noffer		or
3	" in quart bottlesper			01
я	vi pint			m
5.1	" balf pluts	100 100		01
삨	Arnold's writing fluid, quarts, per dozen			01
刨	Stephens' blue fluid, "			01
				01
	A CANADA CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON		OL
Sel I	instruction you carmine,			15A

This is certainly cheap stationery, and we should

ink, red, semson, "01

This is certainly cheap etationery, and we should much like to contract for supplies at a similar rate, but doubt much if we could procure a stationer in the city to make a contract at such prices, naless, indeed, we should employ some person possessing financial skill and acumen equal to our wortey Compitoller. To protect conscience we should certainly require an agent of extraordinary talent for ecotomizing, and of unquestionable in egrity, otherwise we should be led to doubt either his tensity or his satify when he should present his proposition to us for confirmation.

It is not slone the 'books," "paper." "pens," in k, "which it was, stipulated to furnish "at one cent" each, but, entering into competition with the "four cent map," Mr. Plagg contacts to buy valious other articles at "onetcent," viz: "sand boxes harse at d small." "enneers, twory handles," "pen incks," "paper weights." &c., &c.—in fact, of the whole number or articles specified, amounting to incrysix items in the bid, only nine have any other price affixed than "one cent" each per a 220, sallon or other quantity. This beats the "similarly coller," said to be so poweful. Mr. Flagg, it appears, can do quite as much with only "one cent" as my reasonable man can expect to do with a dollar'er en eagle.

But, scherly, are not these facts worthy of consideration in our officers had municipal authority, and to all law, to drive a contractor to terms, may not this person be abosed, or even used, in a manner anything hat profitable to the contractor, as in the case with Reynolds? And, again: what safely is there for any one in taking a contract from the city government?

If the Reynolds confract was illegally made, what can we say of the extension of the "work for nothing" plan of Mr. Flagg, as applied to the employée of the city to the furneling of stationery articles worth first dollars for "only one cent each?" and does it not come with a bac grace from Mr. Flagg to uncertake to build up a reputation for unsumed integrity, by

Marine Court.

Before Hon, Jedge McCarthy.

Lore, 15.—Pethe vs. the Shap Minnesota, her Captain and the Genera.—This was a motion to discharge an attachment issued against the ship Minnesota for goods lost. The afficiarit upon which the attachment was instead does not state why the plaintiff did not make the afficiarit, nor does he show how he obtained the information set forth in the afficiarit. Motion granted.

George W. Honger agt. Margaret N. Meade. Ordered between the motion to vacate the judgment entered berein to market plantiff within five days consent to tent 1310 from the amount entered in the judgment. In which case 120 motion is denied, without costs to either party.

The Difficulty between the Ten Gove

and the Commissioners of Emigration.

INTERESTING REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN
RELATION THERETO.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was
held yesterday, at 4 P. M., to hear the report of the committee to whom was referred the consideration of the difficulty now existing between the Board of Ten Governors and themselves. The following is the report,

which was accepted:—
The Special Committee on the Laws, Organization and Operations of the Commissioners of Emigration, respectful reports—Commissioners of Emigration, respectful reports—Commissioners of Emigration, respectively the parties of the somewhat the public on the successful results, as well pecuniary as humans, of the successful results, as well pecuniary as humans, of the successful results, as well pecuniary as humans, of the successful results, as well pecuniary as humans, of the successful results, as well pecuniary as humans, of the successful results, and the forest three of the part of a sister institution, to which has been confided the distribution of the alons of this city. This report is increased by the fact that three differences have been made public at a time when an amicable submission of them to the arbitrament of distinguished citizens had been arranged, and before those gruthene had treat admitted.

Previously to 1837, the year in which this commission was instituted, the expense of all the poor, both mative and foreign born, who sought public relief here, were derived by the Commissioners of the Almahouse, and the tense of the successful the supplying the commissioners of the Almahouse, and the supplying the commission of the part of our citizens of the appreciation of the part of our citizens of the appreciation of the part of our citizens of the appreciation of the part of our citizens of the appreciation of the part of the sight of the displation from which resulted his commission.

It is true that before 1847 there was a law requiring to distribute the submission of the part of the submission.

It is the ship conners, in a manner revolting to humanity and producing disease and clark, or the sums received, owing to the defects in the law, were as small as to be cultively inadequate and scarcily worthy of notice. This provision, besides, was intended only for the sum of the conners of Emigration was a constructed. The superintendents of the popular to the expense of the submissi exclusively appropriated to their reception

three, exclusively appropriate to that receive into their own institutions on Walls I stand, and receive into their own institutions on Walls I stand, and statistics of manifest at a concern of the Alms of this who are chargeable to this Commission" are treated or mindrained by the Governors of the Alms House, the infination involves either a rhotorical fiction, or, if true, shows a neglect of duty in not sending them to Ward's lettend, where, so far as this city is concerned, they by law belong.

The case of vagrants, as well as other cases involving ing risomerat, is quite different. Vagrancy by our law is a misstendam. Men are imprisoned for it as for not more than six months, and "bept at hard labor." By the sentence of the Court they are depived of the opportunity of earning their own levelihood, and are obliged to work for the based of the charged for their apport any more than for the maintenance of an engrent sent to this charles be charged for their apport any more than for the maintenance of an engrent sent to this charles be charged for their apport any more than for the maintenance of an engrent sent to this charles because it is more than some than the continuation of an engrent sent to the kiewelf's bland for their, to the State Pileon for burglary of arout, or any other felony, "there to be kept at bard labor." The Commissioners are not penitentiary officer, but marely disbursing officers of a charitable fund collected to indemnify for parpers, not to pay for the support of criminals, who may, for anyth that is known carn enough to support themselves by the "hard labor." The Commissioners called the attention of the rejectory called they have not carned to the constitution. The Commissioners and the southery and passed tree shipheand into our aluminates of foreign passed tree shipheand into our aluminates of foreign the constitution, and parpers of the foreigners ago; but that body declines to act, doubtful, pechaps, of their powers under the constitution. The Commissioners are only from the part

this emigration. It is doubtless an evil to have either

this emigration. It is doubtless an evil to have eithe cenvicts or pauper emigrants introduced into the consity; but your committee authuits that the advantage which the city derives from emigration to this por greatly overbalance that evil, and more than compensate for the tact gravely charged that eight or test itray emigrans have, according to the report to the Governors, found refere in the Almshouse, instead of being sent to the institution of the Commissioners.

Emigration employs, and profitably rewards, a large portion of our mercratille marine. The receipts from passage money exceed the amount received for freights on all the exports of the United States. On the arrival of the emigrants have, our laborers and cartinesn are employed in the removal of their baggage, our boarding house keepers in affording them shelter, others in supplying them with such various necessaries as after a long sea vorage persons in their direct mariness are profitably emigred in their transportation. In addition to this, German emigrant alone have, for the less three years, as is estimated by the best German asthorities, brought into the country annually an average of about eleven millious of dedians. A larger amount of property in propertion to number is also estimated to have come from Holland and other countries. The amount of money thus expended for supplies and for labor, and introduced into the country, is incalculable, and introduced into the country, is incalculable, and when the profits to our citiens from these sources are ninsignificant item.

The Commissionera are authorised to take care of outgrants abounce an insignificant item, and migrants become an insignificant item, and migrants become an insignificant item.

The Commissionera are tool to send such children to the Almshouse. This they are willing and have effected to do, provided the Governors will also take charge of the mothers, for whose expenses they will be induminated and another body. The Commissioners are told to send such children to the Almshouse

General Ignacio Comonfort. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

This Mexican General enjoys, very properly, a great reputation in his own country, where he has occupied several high positions, and always evincing in them, in the discharge of his duties, a model of propriety and integrity. During the time he has been in this city, we have had an opportunity to know personally, and to remain convinced, of his admirable traits of character.

When Santa Anna, after having entered the Mexican enublic with fear and trembling coverated to wise the

government, and the resources which command be-stowed; when, after having feigned hypocritically, for getfulness to past animosities, he commenced to persecute, imprison and exile distinguished persons, and even to confiscate their property, without the least prerestoring the happiness of his country, he became the tyvant of it, not recognizing any law save his own will not any other consideration than that which he wished to declare to his cabinet, implicated in his peculations and evil actions; when lastly, the Mexicans, astonished at what was passing, desired to be relieved from a your

at what was passing, desired to be releved from a youe so fearful, but could not, from the cruelty with which even the suspected were abused, General Comonfort, in concert with other chiefs of the South, raised the standard of liberty in the South.

Immediately the tyrant threw himself, with all his forces, upon these herces, with the same rage with which a wild beast rusnes upon one who offers to deprive it of its prey. But, always unskillud in the handling of great masses of troops, he was repulsed by Comonfort, being taught another lesson in his defeat, that tyransy cannot prevail against a people who desire to be free.

However, as Santa Anna had promised to try his forces a second time against the freemen of the south of Mexico, although His serene His hness atways does the opposite to that which he confares, Comonfort, who is not ungraveled, nor one of these men who do things by halves, started by the carliest opportunity to California, and from thence to this city, in order to obtain the means requisite to sustain the second campaign, and accelerate the progress of his principles. It is now knewn that he accumplished all his desired, without compromising one man, or giving any other security than the guaranty of his own per-onacredit. This is a contrast to the conduct of His Supreme Highness, who, to support his cause, made the shameful sale that yielded bim the tex millions of dellars, and went to hire all-husters.

General Comonfort has returned to the seat of wat

bin the ter millions or nemare, and nusters.

General Comonfort has returned to the seat of wat with all the enthus as m of his noble soot and ware heart. We wish him a bappy country as a secri-if in Mexico there were many men like General Comen-fort it would be a happy country.

River and Canal Navigation. River and Canal Navigation.

The duration of the Hadson river navigation the past senson has been 266 days, the Gregon being the first boat through, arriving at Albony on the 17th March, and the Hiro the last boat, leaving albony on the 7th December inst. The following is a comparative stat ment of the periods of the opening and closing of the river, and also smooting the number of days the river was open to natigation: 

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T			THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
1846 March	15		16276
1847 April	6	44	24
1848 March	22	- 11	27280
1849 44	9	"	25291
1850 44	10	- 46	17278
1851 February	25	**	13291
1852 March	28	- 6	22 209
1833 66	21	- 11	21
1854 6.	17	11	8
	AND	nnerative ut	atement of the
duration of naviga	tion c	o the corele	tor a period of
duration of parish	SHOW O	er roc cerent	iot w bariod of
ten years:			
Year, Opened.		Closed.	Days Open.
1844 April 18		November 2	6221
1845 15			
1846 11 16			
			5224
1847 May 1		December	1 214
1848 1		120 VIII 1000	9 223

1851 ... 15 ... 5 ... 22 ... 1852 ... 20 ... 15 ... 23 ... 1854 ... May 1 ... 15 ... 23 ... 23 ... 1854 ... May 1 ... 15 ... 23 ... 23 ... 1854 ... May 1 ... 15 ... 23 ... 23 ... 15 ... 24 ... 15 ... 25 ... 15 ... 25 ... 15 ... 25 ... 15 ... 25 ... 15 ... 25 ... 15 ... 25 ... 15 ... 25 ... 15 ..

Midnight Earthquare in New Hampshine.—At about tail past 12 o'clock on Monday morning many of our citizens were awakened by a smart shock of earthquake, followed by a low rumbling. Some supposed the noise to be occasioned by the silde of show from roofs, others that it thundered; perhaps some might think an angel spake to as. We have beend of none such—but we have no doubte whatever it was the velou and the act of our Heavenly Father and Friend. The shick was a so felt at Greenland.—Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle, Dec. 11.

THE ALLEGED SEA FIGHT OFF SAN FRANCISCO The contonade reported by a venue, which arrived at Ea; Francisco, se having been beard about an hundred miles or so west of that port, was subsequently accertained, as the last California papers inform us, to have been the practice of guanery on board the Amphitrite, French steamer.